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TION, should be handed in by TWELVE O'CLOCK on the day of publication.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1861.

The Proclamation of the President.

same was received through the telegraph, and published in all the Western papers, is very in- By the President. accurate and defective. We, therefore, reproduce the document as the same was published in the Washington papers. It being the first official paper inaugurating the most extraordinary and momentous events, the public should have a complete and accurate copy of it. Gov. DENNISON's message is based on this

conflict" between "freedom and slavery." That is what the "irrepressibles" desire. They would not give a straw to-confine the action of the volunteer militia to the mere duties and objects for which troops may be raised and used by the President under the law of 1795. The Cincinnati Commercial and the Cincinnati Gazette rebake the Governor for what they charge to be a digression on his part, and endeavor to disavow the slavery part of his message; but these papers are simply acting the politician in this matter, while the Governor gives out his sincere sufferances, horrible and terrible in import though. matter, while the Governor gives out his sincers
utterances, horrible and terrible in import though
they be. And the Ohio State Journal, of this
morning, inspired with the same sentiment which

that the Constitution and laws of the United States will warrant, to enable him to execute such despondency among a large body of the

will do their daty and their whole duty in the lats-these are Pensacola and Washington City present fearful and dreadful emergency. They There are no indications as yet as to the point will support the Government and sustain the at which the collision may first take place. The executive in the exercise of all constitutional and country will probably not have to wait long for while doing all this, with energy, promptuess and fidelity, they will not forget, even though the sad and fearful contest rage for ten years to come, that they have at all times and under all which have brought the country to its present tearful condition. Democrate have always country. And never did they battle for the in--fed and nurtured by pro-slavery and antislavery demagogues-which has brought our country to its present sad condition, and precipitated civil war upon us. In the present emergency, Democrate, and conservative men will do their duty, but it must not be supposed that they will become oblivious to the causes which have brought about civil war, or that they will ever surrender their right to express their opinions, upon appropriate occasions, as to these causes, and the events now occurring and here after to popule.

By The Legislature of New York has passed, and Gov. Monoan will doubtless sign, a bill issues of that paper, so that its hostility to the to submit to the people of that State, at the Union and the Constitution, might be oblitera is going to come out with a dashing "team." election in November next, the question of call-tep from the sight, if not the memory of mar. Mr. Ward, the gentleman who engineered the ing a Convention to revise the State Constitu tion. The passage of this bill meets the appro-bation of the people of all parties in the State.

Government at Washington for assistance to maintain his authority as Governor of Texas.

It is now reported that he has recently written —The population of New York State, by the Washington, advising against senging reserva-troops to Texas. The New York Tribune's tion in the prisons and alms-houses of about
Washington correspondent says this change of 8,000 more, making the population of the city about 813,657.

New York city, 805,657. There is a popula-tion in the prisons and alms-houses of about
16,000 Christians were killed,and 3,000 women about 813,657.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES A PROCLAMATION.

the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, hand there : Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or

Now, therefore, I. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress the said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authori-

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of the popular Government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property, which have been seized from the Union, and, in every event, the utmost care will be observed consistently with the objects afore said, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, with in twenty days from this daie.

wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to the following points:

The following the arsenal since January 1st, was taken from the table and passed. It authorizes the Commissioners of Montgomery to build a bridge across the Big Miami, at Dayto demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my

eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the inde The Proclamation of the President, as the pendence of the United States the eighty-fifth ABBAHAM LINCOLN.

Gov. Donnison's Message.

The following are the comments of the Cin cinnati Commercial and the Cincinnati Cozette, on the message of Gov. DENNISON:

proclamation, but it is not, unfortunately, confined to the subject matter of it. The President calls for troops under the law of 1795 to suppress and put down combinations in certain States therein named, which are too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals. The Governor's message is not simply responsive to this proclamation. That functionary soars away into the slavery question, and but too plainly shows that the ruling passion in his mind is to enter into the "irrepressible conflict" between "freedom and slavery." That THE GOVERNOR'S MISSAGE.

morning, inspired with the same sentiment which actuated the Governor, declares that "the issue is unmistakably set between Freedom and Slave "ry."

While all the loyal citizens of the United States will accord to the President all power. Since they prefer to make the issue a naked one between the Constitutional Government and rebellion to the Constitutional Government and rebellion. Gasette, April 16.

IJ From the bold and warlike tone of th weak, vain, fanatical men, perfectly reckless of all appear in an "Ohio regiment of Volunteers island varies from three days to three months all consequences, are in authority—that causes in Alabama," to "conquer a peace."

By There are two points, at either of which the next battle may be fought between the Uni LP The Democrate and all conservative men | ted States troops and the forces of the secession

If it has appeared to be the object of the more force than can be given by the ordinary Cincinnati Commercial and some other papers to musket. It is estimated that one of these gurs circumstances protested against the causes produce excitement and prejudice against some of the Democratic journals of the country. The Commercial of this morning alludes to the States to take a radius at the distance of a mile along stood by the Constitution and the flag of the man in a manner altogether unwarranted, and the front columns of an army extending over tegrity of the first or the honor of the last, as allusion to us, we should apply such arguwere the editor in our presence, and make such with more shoers devotion, than in their streamons efforts to roll back the tide of fanaticism ment to him as he would remember for a long time. He is a contemptible puppy.

the conquest of Fort Sumter by the secresion for January were over \$4,000,000 less than in forces at Charleston. The reader can readily January last year. Of the British imports in

concern should banish from existence all former

-The population of New York State, by the official census, is 3,887,542; of the wards of New York city, 805,857. There is a popula-

[From the Pittsburgh Post.] War Operations at the Arsenal.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and are now opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in following list of arms and ammunition now on

ORDNANCE.

24 Forty-two pounders. 63 Eight-inch columbiads. 22 Twenty four pounder flank defence iron howitzers 3 Twelty-four pounder brass howitzers. 2 Twenty-four pounder brass howitzers.

SHOT AND SHELL

Tio Ten inch shot.
Tio Ten inch shot.
Tio Ten inch shot.
4:489 Torty-two pounder shot.
11.539 Thirty two pounder shot.
11.539 Thirty two pounder shot.
1211 Twenty-four pounder shot.
13.718 Prelve pounder shot.
1,080 Spherical twelve pounder case shot.
1,080 Spherical six pounder case shot.
1,080 Spherical six pounder case shot.
1,093 Thirty pounder grape shot.
13.718 Twelve pounder canister shot.
13.718 Twelve pounder canister shot.
13.705 Twenty four pounder shot.
10.50 Twenty four pounder howitzer shot.
10.51 Six pounder solid shot, strapped.

Hills. Novekers, rivrots. &c.

RIPLES, MUSERETS, PINTOLS, &co. 1,645 Riffle Muskets, new model. 0,365 Percussion Muskets, model of 1842. 2,835 Flint Lock Muskets.

182 Percussion Rifles. 84 Rifles, long range, model of 1855. 857 new Percussion Pistels. 837 new Percussion Pistels.
49 Pistels, Adams' patent.
3,123 altered from Flint Lock to Percussion. 63 Cavalry Sabres.
62 Horse Artillery Sabres.
24 Non-commissioned Officers' swords.
51 Municians' swords.

1.270 Pistol Cartridge Boxes. 1 t-83 pairs of Holsters, old pattern. Full appendages for all tmall arms. AMMUNITION.

83,500 pounds of cannon powder. 18,000 pounds of musket powder. 23,200 pounds of rifa powder. 784,600 musket, buckethst and ball cartridges. 50,000 musket 69 100 inch clongated bullet. 33,600 rife musket 58-100 inch clongated bull

55,000 rife masset at the line tengated bullets.
50,000 rife 54 100 inch elongated bullets.
50,000 platel 58 100 inch elongated bullets.
50,570 rife elongated bullets.
50,570 pistel 58-100 inch elongated bullets.
5,535 rife masset elongated bullets. 1.83,000 Maynard Frimers. 2,492,500 Percussion caps for small arms. 1.700 Perming takes filled for cannon. 1.400 Pert Fores. 83 000 Friction tubes for cannon.

4,000 rifled muskets, calibre sixty-nine, have gress. The Senators and Representatives are been ordered to be sent here from Frankford Artherefore summoned to assemble at their re- senal, near Philadelphia, and will be here soon; spective chambers at 12 o'clock soon on Thurs- also 500 of the same description from Harper's Ferry Arsenal, Virginia The following ordnance and ammunition has

3.500 sets of accourrements to Washington arsenal 190 sets of horse equipments to same place. 1,101 sets of accourrements to New York. 200 sets of horse equipments to St. Louis.

do

to Hillinois.

to Pennsylvania

109 do de to Pennsylvania
553 de 60 to Indiana
5 Eight inch columbiads to Philadelphia.
29 Eight inch columbiads to New York.
4 Six pounders to Fort M'Henry, Maryland, a
Washington.
2 Twelve pounder brass howitzers to Philadelphia
600 Eight inch shots to Philadelphia
500 Ten inch abells to Philadelphia
4,400 Right inch shells to Philadelphia
1,000 Eight inch shells to New York.
250 Muskets to Hilmois,
40 rifes to Michigan.
5,000 Musket forerwayers also filled.

Some smaller orders were also filled. The arsenal is in a state of activity, the workshops now employing over two hundred men, espable of turning out three hundred horse sets and five thousand accountements monthly. Sixty muskets can be rifled daily, and the muskets of 1812 are to be rifled forthwith. Orders for accountements are being received and an additional force will probably be employed as soon as possible, being now daily increasing.

Qualifications for a Soldier

The New York Commercial, in an article about recruiting officers in that city, says : "The number of applicants each day amounts to about thirty, of which generally a little over and never would vote for the amendment proone half pass muster. The recruiting officer takes a survey of the applicant, asking the fol-

lowing questions : How old are you? Do you drink? Are you married or single? Are you acquainted with any trade? Are you in the habit of getting drunk? These questions being answered in the af firmative, the applicant is passed over to the Sergeaut, who examines him (in presence of

We infer that, if these questions are not an swered in the affirmative, the applicant is not passed over to the Sergeant, and that it is absoutely necessary that the embryo soldier should

ed finger even, being sufficient for rejection. The new candidates for soldier-life are sent over to the island every night, and are there again examined by the commandant and surgeon. If they puss inspection, they get their clothing, their personal description is noted down, and they join a company. The use of his legs; he learns how to mark time, march, right about, and so on, and if he issmart, will get hold of a musket in the course of a forinight. He goes on in what is called the school of the goldiers, passes into the school of the company, learns battallon drill, and is then fit to go into a regiment. After therough discipline, the recruits are sent off to various posts of the country. Their residence on the

ter, generally remain at this post till spring-A Steam Gun.

A Baltimore paper gives a description of a new gun, the invention of Charles S. Dickenson which, it is stated, throws three hundred three ounce balls per minute a distance of one and a engine, which can be moved about with the fa-licity of a gun carriage. The balls are placed in a hopper, through which they are lowered to the breech of a gun revolving with all the rapid-ity that steam can apply, and instantaneous with their reaching the gun they are burled forth with will be as serviceable upon a field of battle as ten thousand men. It can be adjusted to throw the balls within a given space, or it can be made several miles of ground. At the trial spoken of, it forced the ball through five planks each one inch thick, and then flattened and toro them in pieces against a stone wall in the rear

OUR TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN .- The Brit York and the John Bell, left the port of New York on Sanday marning, the 14th inst, for Europe, carrying with them the news of cribable to the condition of affairs in the United judge what impression this intelligence will make upon the European powers and peoples.

The Ohio State Journal has raised the National flag over the Journal buildings. That twenty per cent from France.

THE PRESIDENT'S TEAM.-President Lincoln President on his late trip as far as Ha

oil district is numbered by the Venango (Pa) Spectator at one thousand.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1861. Mr. McCALL, who was absent yesterday, had leave to record his vote for the Army Bill (S. B. No. 297) and voted yea.

PETITIONS AUD MEMORIALS. Mr. BREWER presented a memorial from W. M. Vagera and 22 other citizens of Fair-field township, Columbiana county, saking an appropriation of \$1,000,000, or more if necessary, and the organization of 50,000 men for the defense of the Government, to suppress treason &c.; also, to enact a law to punish traitors. Referred to Militia committee.

CECOND READINGS. H. B. No. 426-To erect the township of Muskingum, in Washington county. H. B. 473-By Mr. JONES, of Hamilton from the standing committee on Municipal Cor-porations—To authorize the Commissioners of Montgomery county to build a bridge across the

act "providing for recording, printing, and dis-tributing the Journals of the General Assembly, and the laws and public documents, passed April 8, IS60.

H. B. No. 475, by Mr. CONVERSE To of the United States.

"That the following article will be proposed amend section 543 of the act entitled "an act to the Legislatures of the several States, as

to establish a Code of Civil Procedure." H. B. No. 481, by Mr. HITCHCOCK-To amend the first section of the "act concerning the relation of guardian and ward," passed April 12, 1858. H. B. No. 482-Supplementary to an act to

relieve district courts, and to give greater effi-ciency to the judicial system of the State, pass-ed April 12, 1858, and of the act amendatory thereof, passed March 31, 1859.

"Article XIII. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, passed March 31, 1859. The above were referred to the Committee of

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES. Mr. PARISH, from the Penitentiary com-nittee, recommended the concurrence of the amendment of the Constitution of the United Mr. PARISH, from the Penitentiary com-Senate in House amendments to S. B. No. 141, States, before it becomes a part thereof; therebeing the Penitentiary Gas bill. It authorizes the State Auditor to contract with the Columbus

rations other than Municipal, recommended to postpone indefinitely H. B. No. 295—To change the terminus of the Pertsmouth and Coumbus turapike in Portsmouth. Referred to

Mr. STANLEY from the Finance committee, recommended the passage of S. B. No. 296 Chair, and after some time spent therein, rose and reported back sundry bills, some with, and

Ohio. The bill passed.

Mr. HARSH, from the committee on Claims, reported back H. J. R. No. 130—with amendme its, and recommended its passage It is relative to the claim of Wm. Jamison for \$100. Agreed to, and resolution adopted. COMPROMISE.

Mr. HARRISON, from the majority of the Judiciary Committee, recommended the adoption of S. J. R. No. 110, to ratify the Saward. Corwin amendment to the Federal Constitu-

Mr. GARFIELD hoped the resolution would bill. not pass. There are two modes of amending The Congressional District bill was laid on the the Constitution—one by Legislatures of the table.

States, the other by National Convention. The S. B. 291 was referred to the committee on opposed to the principles of it, but because it is inconsistent, and this is not the time for the Since we have recommended a National Convention, we ought not to affect it. Mr. PARISH said, as a member of the committee on Federal Relations, he totally dissent-ed from the recommendation of the committee. He had not voted for a National Convention,

posed.
Mr. POTWIN moved to refer the resolution to a Select committee. Lost-yeas 17, nays

Mr. FISHER said, although we have adopted a different mode of amending the Constitution, yet, as this amendment is the acknowledged opinion of all parties in the North, we have but one course to pursue, either adopt it or acknowledge that heretotore we have not acted in good

Mr. COX said that, while he had no objection ties, &c. The recruit is then re-examined by to the doctrine of the resolution itself, he was the Sergeant"

We infer that, if these questions are not an examined by the sergeant that his vote be recorded on the suspension of militia duty. such a Convention as the one we have at an earlier day of this session voted to call. At that time demands will be made on both sides, and pending a call, when the Sergeant-at-Arms drink, be married or single, and be in the habit of getting drunk.

The N. Y. Evening Pest says:

When a man offers himself for enlistment, the recruiting officer has him stripped and exampled, the slightest bodily deformity, a crookwould be simply the starting point from which they would demand further yielding on our part. He believed that no one, even the most conservative, would say that a change in the Con-stitution is desirable for itself, and every such one would of course desire the change to be as others, and E. P. Extell and 31 others, for a one would of sourse desire the change to be as slight as possible. If, then, Sanators would look morely to the question of policy in regard to the preservation of the Constitution, they should not, in his opinion, vote for a change which can do no good in the present state of affairs, and can only be made an advance point for further demand, if the South should consider the material state of the material state of the material state of the material state of the support of the Federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the second through the support of the federal Government against rebellion—was read the seco

bad as a matter of policy.

Mr. SMITH thought adoption of the resoluwould, under present circumstances, place us in a false position. He believed it embodies pub-lic zentiment, as it does his own, but he thought al rule ought to be regarded as imperative, and

Mr. HARRISON said the question is wheth. would do everything right and just to bring about a peaceable adjustment. He hoped every citizen would do so. He did not think the necessity of the passage of this resolutional dis-pensed with. The President had recommended it in his message, and he thought gentlemen yote against it professing to support the Admin-istration, who, will be voting against the Ad-ministration.

Mr. STANLEY thought the Constitution as it is, is good enough. He voted against a Convention for that reason. He thought this measure unnecessary. He agreed in sentiment with the resolution. He did not believe its adoption would do any good. He did not care anything about its being an Administration measure. The question is whether it will do any good. It seems to be a backing out on our part. No one supposes Congress has the power here disclaimed. If he consulted merely his own

declaring what is already in the Constitution. All parties acknowledge that Congress has no power to intermeddle with the domestic institions of other States. Those who vote against however, will be misunderstood, and it is be-use it is intended to coerce a vote from Republicans which can be misconstrued, he would vote for it. No one pretends to say that the Constitution in this point is ambiguous, but to allence all caviling he would rote for it.

allence all caviling he would vote for it.

Mr. HARSH said: In giving the vote I am about to cast, I wish to be understood in doing so, believing this measure more as explanatory than as an amendment to the Constitution. Having always believed that we had no right to interfere with elavery in the States, I am disposed to record my vote in accordance with these professions for the resolution. Besides, I desire Ohio shall not be misunderstood in the nation-

accord all the constitutional rights of our south- gate.

ern brethren, we are still determined to preserve the American Union as it came from our fathers, one and Indivisible.

The question recurring on the resolution, it was adopted—yeas 27, nays 8.

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Massa Reacon Robert Colling Current Current Company of the service appointed in the early part of the session, to inquire into and report upon judicial labors in the State, consisting of Messrs. Voris, Andrews and Parrott, have already made an elaborate report on the subject, which is printed in pamphlet form. The report

Messrs. Brewer, Bonar, Collins, Cuppy, Cummins, Eason, Ferguson, Fisher, Foster, Harrison, Harsh, Holmes, Jones, Key, Laskey, McCall, Moore, Newman, Orr, Perrill, Potts,

Potwin, Ready, Schielch, Sprague, Stanley and White-27. Those who voted in the negative were — Messra. Breck, Cox, Garfield, Glass, Monroe Morse, Parish and Smith-8.

The Resolution is as follows: WHEREAS, The General Assembly has reboth Houses of the thirty-sixth Congress, sec ond session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States Great Miami river at Dayton.

H. B. No.474—By Mr. HILLS—To amend an by a constitutional majority—two-thirds there-

"Joint Resolutions to amend the Constitution

an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz:
"Article XIII./No amendment shall be made

within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State;" and WHEREAS, Turce-fourths of the Legislatures of the said States, composing the United States.

fore, be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State Gas Company to supply the public buildings of Ohio, That we hereby ratify, in behalf of the with gas at \$2,50 per 1000 feet.

Mr. MOORE, from the committee on Corponamendment of the Constitution of the United State of Ohio, the above recited proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United

the Governor to the President of the United Judiciary committee.
On motion of Mr. CUPPY, H. B. No. 473 before Congress when it convenes. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On motion of Mr. SPRAGUE, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the Whole, on is exempt from militia duty, under the laws of the orders of the day, Mr. STANLEY in the the United States?" In answer to this ques Chair, and after some time spent therein, rose some without amendment, viz:

LOCATION.	1	. 18	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ilton	-10	9	10	10	10	8	13	11	9	-
esville	1.0	18	10	10	11	11	12	10	10	3
dusky	2	8	9	7	6	9	7	7	7	5
011	. 4	- 2	3	4	3	34	9	0	3	6
allion	13	4	3	3	3	3	1	24	8	В
smouth	125	1		10	0.5	10	N.		1	1
onfield		-1	li.		1			1	33	
sice	2005	L.	Mil.	US.	-1	92		15	86	b

General Assembly has chosen the latter mode. Corporations other than Municipal; H. B. No. Adoption now of the other mode would be in 482, H. B. 475, H. B. 481, to the Judiciary comconsistent. Those who do not vote for this mittee; H. B 474 to the Printing committee; resolution will not not do so because they are H. B. 436 to Messrs. Sprague, Orr and Morse. RESOLUTION.

> Resolved, That the Governor be, and he bereby requested to inform the Senate whether be has received, from the Department of the States, shall be, and are hereby, exempted from he has received, from the Department of the Interior, at Washington, a certificate of the number of Representatives in Congress, appor-

Pending the resolution, the Senate took a re-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1861.

Prayer by Mr. McCune, of Huron. Mr. COLLINGS rose to a question of privithat he did not vote on the suspension of the rule, though present. He said he was necessa-

ferred:
By Mr. STUBBS-From A. Haines, A. Denny and 118 others, of Preble county, for liberal

State, it would be received in the South with snears. He had voted for a National Convention, and was sorry that it had not passed soon—other work, that we may proceed to the final remark in reference, not to the merits of the Irish law, invalid without the presence of wit But he could not vote for this, because it disposition of the labors of the session.

d, under present circumstances, place us in Mr. ANDREWS said that, however he might

he must vote no Mr. MYERS said, I cannot appreciate the danger as alleged, either to the State of Oblo or this measure is just and right? If right, should not Ohio put herself on the record, and let the consequences be what they may. He voted for the militia bill, not because he wished to carry on a war against other States, but because he hoped it might bring about peace—
While he would defend the Government, he will be accorded to the State of Ohio or the General Government. No one seriously believes that the State will be invaded, nor does any gentleman give us any convincing reason compelling to a believe that the Federal Capital will be attacked. I cannot, Mr. Speaker, see any us cessity for the suspension of the constitutional attacked. I cannot, Mr. Speaker, see any ne cessity for the suspension of the consiltutional rule, requiring bills to be read three several days. I cannot give my consent, sir, to such extreme haste in a matter of such magnitude. That there is danger that any emergency can arise between now and to morrow endanger the Government, that the passage of this bill might avert, is simply absurd, and no one so-riously believes it to be a fact. I am willing,

I desire to place Ohio in a fitting posture to maintain the laws.

The vote was called till the name of Mr. FEL-LOWS was reached, when he rose and asked to be indulged in giving the reasons that would govern his vote. He said that he desired to vote yea, but in obedience to a general request of his party friends he fels bound to vote no.

Mr. DEVORE arose and said: the gentleman was entirely absolved from any obligation to his friends, so far as he was concerned,
Mr. REISINGER joined in this remark, FINE AND STAPLE GROCERIES,

here disclaimed. If he consulted merely his own feelings he should vote rgainst it, because he thought it unnecessary, but he would vote for it, because it represents the sentiments of his people.

Mr. McCALL hoped it would pass. We should do all that we can do that is right, to show our sense of justice. He would therefore vote for it.

Mr. REISINGER joined in this remark, when Mr. FELLOWS voted yea.

The vote resulted—yeas 67, nays 30; so the House refused to suspend the rule.

On motion of Mr. VORIS, the rule was suspended, when he reported back, from a Select committee, H. B. 439—To diminish the number for it. of Common Pleas Judges, and alter certain Judioial Districts.

Mr. ANDREWS presented an amendment consisting of a new bill, which Mr. Voris en-

Mr. HITCHCOCK opposed the bill, because he thought is would eventuate in the increase of the salaries of Judges.

Mr. ANDREWS spoke in favor of, and show-

ed the advantages of, the bill.

Mr. VORIS defended the bill, and contended

Mr. Voris defended the bill, and contended

disagreed to.

The question being on agreeing to the amend:

The question being on agreeing to the amend:

BONNETS, MIBBONS TABS, AND

BAIN & SON,

BAIN & SON,

See 20 South High street.

al troubles in which we are now unfortunately engaged. We desire an undivided country, and for this country and the stars and stripes we have appropriated money and men. Let it not be said this war is to abolish slavery in the States, but to redress the wrongs and insuits to our flag and punish traitors. While we are willing to accord all the constitutional rights of our south water.

The select committee appointed in the early

which is printed in panishes to the exhibits much labor and ability.

The bill was then passed—yeas 79, nays 15.

Mr. MONAHAN, from the committee on the Militia, reported back S. B. 298—Relating to the organization of the Militia mustered into the service of the United States under a requis-ition of the President of the United States when the bill was read a third time and passed tient. yeas 92, nays none.. Mr. NIGH, from the select committee to whom was referred H. B. 485—to provide for making surveys of mines—reported the same, back, when the bill was read a third time, when Mesers. NIGH and BALDWIN explained the

purposes of the bill.

The bill was then passed—yeas 85, nays 2.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the select committee to whom was referred H. B. 334—Fixing the standard of a ton weight, with Senate amend—

This bill makes 2000 pounds a ton for every thing except pig iron and iron ore.

Mr. JONAS moved that H. B. 355—To

provide for School Libraries in cities-be taken from the table, which motion was disagreed to-Mr. HUGHES offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table under a notice to discuss. "That when this House adjourn, it will be until 9 o'clock A. M ; and when it takes a recess, it shall be till 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. McCUNE moved that the rules be suspended and this resolution taken from the table,

which was disagreed to. On motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole Mr. Voris in the chair, and took up the general

appropriation bill.

After some time spent in the consideration o the bill, the committee rose and reported prog rees, and asked leave to sit again. S. B. 294-To provide for the increase of certain Judges' salaries—was read a second time, and referred to Mr. Carlisle, as a select com-

mittee. The House then took a recess till 2 o'clock

Who is Exempt From Militia Daty?

We hear the question frequently asked, "Wh tion, we publish the act of Congress which enumerates the persons who are not liable to Bill locating the new Penitentiary, upon which there were ten ballots, viz:

| Description of the courts, in which the construction of that statute has been the subject of adjudication. be enrolled in the militia, together with refer-

The second section of the act of Congress ap proved May 8, 1792—1 Stats. at Large, 271 entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the National Defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," provides as follows:

"That the Vice President of the Unite States, the officers judicial and executive of the government of the United States, the members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers, all custom-house officers with their olerks all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post Office of the United States, for Consumption, Astrica. Bronchitis, &c. The only all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road, all inspectors of exports, all pilots, all benefit the affected, and spread information which becommariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may States, all persons who now are or may hereBrates, all persons who now are or may hereParties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh. militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen and under the age of forty-

tioned to this State under the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States made in 1860.

Pending the resolution, the Senate took a re
post riders, and drivers of the mail stages," are exempted from militia duties. And the 34th section of the act of July 2, 1836-5 Stats. at Large, 88—exempts "assistant postmasters, and clerks regularly employed and engaged in post offices."

The circuit court of the United States for the Mr. COLLINGS rose to a question of privi-lege in reference to the statement in the report that he did not vote on the suspension of the employed in the several Departments of the government are officers of the United States,

pending a call, when the Sergeant-at-Arms rant under the hand of the Secretary of the Navy, and seal of the Department, is likewise an officer of the United States, and exempt from militia duties. And the Suprems Court of the United States, in the case of Wise vs. Withers, (3 Cranch, 330) held that a justice of the peace, in the District of Columbia, is also an officer of the government of the United States, within the meaning of said statutes, and not liable to be enrolled in the militia.—Washington States and

-Tom Taylor, in common with all London lemand, if the South should consider the matter at all, which is doubtful.

He would, therefore, vote against the resolution, as a thing useless in the present crisis, and bad as a matter of policy.

Mr. NIGH moved that the constitutional rule be suspended, and that the bill be read a third time and put upon its passage at this time.

Mr. ROBINSON said he wished to make a marriage even between Roman Catholics is, by the suspended of the marriage even between Roman Catholics is, by the suspended of the marriage at the second time, when the second time time, w

Br All should read Prof. Wood's advertise

GUERNSEY'S BALM **NEW ADVERTISEMENTS**

NOTICE. PHE PARTNERSHIP HERETO fore existing between the subscribers in this city under the firm of McKee & Restleaux expired by limitation on the first day of April, 1861. Wm. H. Restleaux, will continue the business at the same place, No 34 North High street. He will pay all claims against the firm, and collect all the debts, using the firm name for that burness only.

I have sold to Wm. H. Restleaux my interest in the business of the late firm of McKee & Restleaux, and hereby recommend him to the continued favor and confidence of the public.

Columbus, G., April 10, 1801.

WM. H. RESTIEAUX. NO. 34 NORTH HIGH STREET

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A CARD. Having This DAY SOLD OUR Block of Groceries to Mr G. S. DEMING, we cheer fully recommend him to our old patrons and friends.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Rockholder of this Company will be half of

SPECIAL NOTICES

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. JUST PUBLISHED, ON THE NATURE, TREAMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SCERMATORRUFA OF Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, In voinniary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from Self-abuse, &c. By Robt. J. Outerweil, M. D. Sent under seal, in a piain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of two stamps, by Dr. CHAS. J. O. KLINE, 197 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box. No 4,586.

In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsis, billions and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obsti nate head aches, and all general derangements of health these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every pa-

Dr. Moffat's Phonix Bitters will be found equally of fleacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, bend sche, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, 225, Broadway, N. Y. and by all Druggists.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holme, paster or the Pierrepoint-Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to ments thereto, reported the same back, when the House agreed to the amendments--yeas 72, nays volumes in favor of that world renowned medicine, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TERTHING:

"We see an advertisment in your columns of Mas Winklow's Southing Fyrip. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life. but we feel compelled to say to your readers that this no hum bug—we have Trake 17, and Krow 17 To BR ALL 13 claims. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than hay in a supply." HUNNEWELL'S For all THREOAT and LUNG COMPLAINTS. UNIVERSAL including WHOOPING cough, and every Complaint the forerun

ner of, and even actual REMEDY. CONSUMPTION.

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To Consumptives. The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after havings uffereds eral years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption-is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescrip on used (free of charge), with the directions for prepa ing and using the same, which they will find a summ Co

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ued, and the ill effects of But Dyes remedied; the Hair avigorated for life by this splendid Dye. Bold in all cities and towns of the United State Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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O WING TO THE WAR RETWEEN the Union and the Sunny South, I have concluded ALL MY GOODS. BELOW COST.

The stock consists of the largest lot o

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CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTS, ESERALDAS, MU

DAS, MULLS, PLAIDS, SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS, COLLARS, EDGINGS, SKIRT BRAND, BUSPENDERS, HOOKS AND EYES, and all kinds of NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES; test HOOP SKIRTS in Columbus, and at the lowest price.

> Wholesale and Retail. Then, ladies, all, both great and small, Come, give ms a cast, And then you'll find A. M. K. STORRIE in all his Glory,
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> Remember the War I No. 57 Town street,
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I MAYE TREE DAY ASSOCIATED with me, in the Grocery business, Mr. ADAM NELSWENDER. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm mame of Draines & Newwenness, at the Old Stand, No. 25 North Righ street. Columbus, April 10, 1851-aprilidit

WITH NOTES OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SU PREME COURT. by the powers vested in the marshals by law:

ties through the War Department.

Deeming that the present condition of public

affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do The Ohio Statesman hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Conday, the 4th of July next, then and there to con-

> hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

the laws and protect and defend the Govern- O. S. Journal, and the immense amount of ment, and award to him the men and money military knowledge it displays, we should exnecessary for such purposes, yet good men, such | pect that its editorial staff would resign the as would sacrifice everything to see the peace tripod and go to the wars. The editor-in chief, and unity of the country restored, cannot read his assistants and local, and both the proprietors, the Governor's message or the editorials are all warlike, in fine and vigorous health, in his organ without a feeling of the and range from thirty to forty years of age deepest mortification and regret. And it Time will disclose how far they will respond to is this aspect of the case-the fact that the call of the country, and how many of them

legal means to preserve the Union, execute the the occurrence of a new and terrible conflict, laws, and defend the National Capital, but before which that at Charleston will sink into insignificance.

The Elections of Congressmen in the places of Hon. Thomas Conwin and Hon. John Sherman will be held on Tuerday, May 25th, in each of the districts which those gentlemen recently represented.

Fresident on his late trip as far as Harrisburg, has just bought him a span for 3,000 from Wm. II. Van Cott, of Victor, N. H. The horses are single-man and a balf hands high, six years old, a beautiful dark brown in color, with tan noses, flowing tails, well matched, and altogether a very stylish and attractive team.